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CHATTANOOGA, TENN., THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1919.

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NATION SAYS GOOD-BY TO ALCOHOL; NEW ERA DAWNS

"Wets" to Make Last Fight—Offered Cold Comfort Both In and Out of Congress—Only Anti-Slavery Amendment Ratified More Quickly Than Prohibition Measure.

Washington, Jan. 16.—John Barleycorn is dead. On Jan. 16, 1920, the constitutional amendment making the nation dry will go into effect, having been ratified by thirty-six states. To Nebraska fell the honor of coming under the wire today with the final ratification. The "perfect 36th" she was hailed with shouts of joy in the house.

Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, one of the "fathers" of the dry fight in congress, declared there could be no question but that the amendment will go into force one year from today.

Expectation that the presidential proclamation making the country "dry" after July 1, this year, will be extended makes the dry forces in Washington certain that the drinking public will become "bone dry" after that date.

Little fear was expressed by prohibition leaders that the proposed plan of the "wets" to attack the constitutionality of the amendment will change the outcome. Jubilation was a mild word to express their sentiments when the news came flashing in that Nebraska, already dry, had turned the trick.

"It was a certainty, and we have known since last year that the amendment would be adopted between Jan. 15 and Jan. 20," said E. C. Dinwiddie, legislative superintendent of the Antislavery league. "The pledges had been made, and it was as certain as sunrise."

So far only fourteen of the states have certified their action to the state department. In California, action has been instigated to prevent Gov. Stephens from signing the ratification on the ground that the state constitution requires a referendum. Similar action will be taken in other states. It is asserted, by the attorneys for the "wets," in any event it is certain that the question will be fought into the supreme court of the United States.

Goodbye to Alcohol.
These are straws at which drinkers are snatching, but cold comfort is offered them by the prohibition leaders both in and out of congress. "There will be a total of at least forty-four states to ratify before state assemblies adjourn this year," is their declaration, "and should the courts knock out the action of a state here and there it will not affect the final result. The nation will say good-bye to alcoholic drinks and the public might as well begin preparing for the obsequies right now."

The thirty-six states which have ratified represent a population of 24,000,000.

Following official notification of the ratification congress must, under the new amendment, proceed to enact laws providing for penalties and means of enforcement.

Announces Victory in House.
The ratification was announced in the house this afternoon by Representative Randall, of California, prohibitionist, and in the senate by Senator Sheppard, of Texas, the announcement being greeted with prolonged applause by prohibition supporters.

"The prohibition amendment was ratified today," Senator Sheppard announced, "one day less than thirteen months from the date of its submission to the states. It was constitutional amendment, with the exception of the anti-slavery amendment."

Advent of New Democracy.
"The adoption of the prohibition amendment means the dawning of a new day—the advent of a new democracy," Sheppard said. "The United States is the first of the world's great powers to incorporate legislation for nation-wide prohibition in its organic law."

"It is the first step in the legislation for human welfare that must follow the European war, if the lessons of that conflict are to be acted upon."

When the announcement of Nebraska's ratification of the amendment reached the capital, crowds of their supporters gathered around the state capitol building to congratulate them when the senate and house sessions opened.

Greatest Moral Legislation.
When word was flashed over the wires that the thirty-six states, Nebraska had ratified the prohibition amendment, prohibition leaders declared that the accomplishment was the greatest piece of legislation in the history of the world.

The amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors was made effective one year after date of its final ratification. Meanwhile the nation goes dry July 1 next, by presidential proclamation as a war measure.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 16.—The Wyoming legislature today unanimously ratified the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution, thus making Wyoming the thirty-seventh state to do so.

Mississippi Certifies Act.
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 16.—The certification of Mississippi's ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution was duly forwarded to the United States secretary of state immediately after the Mississippi legislature completed ratification. Secretary of State Powers, of Mississippi, said today. The statement was made after Mr. Powers had been shown a dispatch from the Mississippi legislature.

Mississippi acted a year ago, formal certification had not been received in Washington.

"If the copies have been misplaced in Washington, the application will be forwarded," Mr. Powers said.

Mississippi Was First.
Congress passed the resolution submitting the amendment to the states on the second day of the session. The legislature of Mississippi was the first to ratify, taking this action on Jan. 8, 1918. Fourteen other states took similar action during that year, the last of them being Florida, which ratified on Dec. 19, 1918 at a special session.

In the fall elections the wet or dry question was paramount in most of the remaining states, but the left no doubt that the United States was destined to be the first great nation to veto liquor. The ban on vodka in Russia was never completely effective, but it did interfere materially with the consumption of more expensive liquor by those who could afford it. Russian officials now state that the bolsheviks have restored the vodka drive.

Michigan Led in 1919.
Michigan having by a state law made itself dry in 1918, was the first state to ratify in 1919, the legislature voting on the second day of the new year. From that date to today legislatures have acted rapidly. Five states ratified yesterday, bringing the number up to thirty-five. Other legislatures worked at feverish speed to be the thirty-sixth, with Nebraska, and Minnesota contesting in the lead.

Meanwhile a distillers' committee, through Leroy Meyer, chief of their counsel, announced that in twenty-one states the constitutions require a referendum vote of citizens in order to ratify a constitutional amendment. Mr. Meyer today named these states as follows:

37 STATES LINE UP WITH "DRYS"

Missouri's Ratification Gives One More Than Needed to Complete Process.

EFFECTIVE NEXT JULY

Bryan's State Put Great Issue of Moral Legislation Over the Top.

VOTING FOR SAHA
With the Nebraska ratification passing the prohibition amendment today, here are the states whose votes make a Saha for the United States.

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Nebraska, North Dakota, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 16.—The Nebraska legislature ratified the national prohibition amendment shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, completing the required thirty-six states necessary for national prohibition.

Missouri Ratifies.
Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 16.—The Missouri state senate today ratified the national prohibition amendment by a vote of 23 to 10.

Action New Complete.
Chicago, Jan. 16.—Favorable action by the last legislature needed to complete the thirty-six states required to ratify the national prohibition amendment came today.

Thirty-five having already voted in favor of ratification. This action was brought about by Nebraska's ratification, Missouri a little later also voted in favor of the bill. Minnesota and New Mexico are expected to take final vote on the question before the end of the day.

The Wisconsin senate ratified the amendment yesterday, but action in the house was postponed until tomorrow.

Those Ratifying Bill.
The states which have ratified the amendment are as follows: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia.

Twelve states have not taken final action. They are: Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

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BOLSHEVIKI OCCUPY VITAL RUSSIAN PORT

London, Jan. 16.—Bolshevik troops have occupied the important Russian port of Murmansk on the Baltic coast, said a Helsinki dispatch to the Daily Mail today. Two hundred houses at Murmansk were destroyed in the fighting.

ZIMMERMANN AIRS HIS VIEWS

Attitude of Germany on Question of League of Nations.

TALKS NATIONAL HONOR

Declares German Nation Desires Justice and Protection From Oppression.

Berlin, Jan. 15, via London, Jan. 16.—(I. N. S.)—Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, former foreign secretary of Germany, today outlined his views on a league of nations, advocating an international police force and army and a court of nations. Dr. Zimmermann outlined the German attitude as follows:

"If all nations are faithful to the new ideal, then it will be possible to abandon blockades in future wars, but the question of freedom of the seas is bound up in the question of a league of nations. In such a league nations, great and small, should be equal. No nation should have special rights over any other nation. All nations should enter the league, which should have executive power to maintain the nation's rights. All questions that might lead to conflict should be referred to the league for decision. Nations which refuse to accept the rulings should be forced to do so by an international force."

Invites Newspapersmen.
Paris, Jan. 16.—(A. P.)—The supreme council of the five greater powers resumed its session at 10:30 o'clock today.

There were present for France Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon; for the United States, President Wilson and Secretary Lansing; for Great Britain, Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour; for Italy, Foreign Minister Sonnino and for Japan, Viscount Ishihara and Baron Matsui.

Victorio Orlando, the Italian premier, was the only absentee. He still is detained in Rome.

The impression prevailed today that the council would not discuss the matter of peace delegates until after the meeting place accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and her secretary, Miss Benham.

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FIVE GREATER POWERS MEET

Supreme Council Resumes Sessions With Italian Premier Only Absentee.

CHANGE MAY BE MADE

In Ruling Restricting Comment of Peace Delegates on Parley.

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LIEBKNECHT, SPARTANAC CHIEF, CAPTURED, REPORT

Berlin, Wednesday, Jan. 15.—(A. P.)—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Spartacist leader, has been captured, it was learned late tonight, by officers and men of the division of mounted rifle guards, who arrived in Berlin today.

EBERT REGIME ISSUES APPEAL

To German Nation for Support of Efforts for Permanent Peace.

MUST CRUSH TERRORISTS

'Freest Suffrage in World to Determine Constitution of State.'

London, Wednesday, Jan. 15.—(Delayed)—Order has been restored in Berlin. It is announced by an official wireless appeal to the German nation sent out by the German government today and picked up here. The appeal, which was signed by Premier Ebert and Philipp Scheidemann, Herr Lamsbue, Gustave Noske and Herr Wessel, members of his cabinet, says the government is determined to prevent by every means at its disposal a repetition of similar abominations.

The appeal refers to the coming elections under the "freest suffrage in the world to determine the constitution of the German state," and adds that the present government is preparing a draft of a constitution which will protect the free right of self-determination of the nation "against all counter-revolutionary or efforts at terrorism."

Efforts are being made, it is said, to "have at a peace safeguarding the freedom of the German nation and which will render possible the foundation of a union of nations which will give the world against the danger of a fresh war."

After declaring that there is necessity of defending the nation against Polish annexations, the appeal concludes:

"No less is it our task to protect our frontier against fresh Russian military despotism which wants to force upon us, by means of warlike power, its anarchistic conditions and to chain a new world war of which our country would be the theater. Bolshevism means the death of peace, of freedom and of socialism."

Poland Lost Heavily.
Copenhagen, Jan. 16.—Bitter fighting between the Poles and the Bolsheviks in the German province of Posen, according to advices from Berlin today. The Poles were said to have lost heavily.

Bavaria Determined.
Berne, Jan. 16.—In order to keep out bolshevik and Spartacist group from Bavaria, the German government at Munich has issued an order that in the future all German subjects will need passports to cross the frontier into Bavaria, according to information from Munich today.

Killed at Dusseldorf.
Brussels, Jan. 15, via London, Jan. 16.—Forty persons were killed and many wounded in a riot between fighting between Spartacists and government troops at Dusseldorf.

Two thousand Spartacist barricade fighters were reported to be terrorizing the city, according to information from there today.

British Troops Recently Went into Dusseldorf to restore order and were reported to be masters of the situation there.

Amsterdam, Jan. 16.—German sailors at Wilhelmshaven have interned the president of the Oldenburg republic because of his Spartacist sympathies, it was reported from that city today.

The widespread strike at Essen is menacing the electric and water supplies of the Ruhr district.

The Essen soviet is investigating various demands, including that of the centrists for the socialization of the mines.

AMERICAN SHIPS USED
In Transporting American Army Estimated at 42.5 Per Cent.

Paris, Jan. 16.—Official figures now are available for the first time, showing the full extent to which American ships transported the American army of approximately 2,073,000 men to Europe and also showing the very high percentage of vessels escorted by American warships, irrespective of what vessels were carrying the troops.

The percentages vary from the previously announced figures, which represented a larger proportion carried in British ships and escorted by the British navy.

The official figures show that 42.5 per cent. of all the American troops were transported exclusively in American ships. The figures show that the percentage actually carried in British ships was 42.5 per cent. as against the much higher figures recently made public. An additional 2 per cent. was carried in ships of other nations.

The American navy, however, escorted and guarded the transport of 82.5 per cent. of all the troops, representing 1,720,300 men. The British escorted 3.13 per cent. representing 61,517 men.

SUBMARINE DAMAGED.
Paris, Jan. 16.—German submarine U-139 has arrived at Brest a fortnight later than other U-boats turned over to France, owing to its damaged condition. She is the world's largest submarine, being 354 feet long and having a displacement of 2,900 tons. She made only one cruise before the armistice was signed.

FEED GERMAN SO THAT SHE CAN PAID DAMAGES

May Be Necessity as Well as to Stop Bolshevism. Shroud Covers Russia—World Must Know What is Happening There, Says Lord Northcliffe.

(Copyright, 1919, by Philadelphia Public Ledger Co.) (By Lord Northcliffe.)

London, Jan. 16.—Many earnest students of the conference who are devoting their attention to the question of a league of nations are hoping that it will be constituted before the peace discussions begin. It is felt that if the claims of each country are to constitute the opening business of the conference we shall never get through and have time left to consider the league of nations, whereas a properly constituted league of nations could deal with claims of the various countries.

While all these discussions are taking place the map shows that the bolshevik army or armies are steadily advancing on a line hundreds of miles long, and all sorts of projects are on foot for stopping them.

If the bolsheviks advance into starving Germany they will, no doubt, gather many followers, and there is also this consideration to be taken into account—the German food situation being what I fear it to be—that it will be necessary for Germany to be helped in foodstuffs not only to stop bolshevism, but also to secure that she may have the stamina to pay for monstrous damage that she inflicted upon little Belgium, upon France and upon the world's shipping.

I do not believe that the question of ownership of the conquered German colonies will be a difficult matter to settle. The Australians would no more dream of allowing Germany to get them back than would Americans dream of allowing Germany to occupy Cuba. The South African Dutch dread the Germans as much as the Belgians do. One of the chief mysteries of the situation is the result of the great shroud that covers Russia. The only news coming out of Russia is of two kinds—wireless, sent out by Lenin and Trotsky, of the bolshevik government; and wireless of Petliura, president of the Ukraine government; the other kind of news is that brought out of Russia by refugees, or which is spread by the people flying from the bolshevik armies in Esthonia and Poland.

Should Sink Their Pride.
I have for some time been of the opinion that the world powers should sink their pride for the moment and get into communication with the bolsheviks with the purpose of sending an allied commission into Russia to find out what is really going on there. Such a commission should be accompanied by persons whom Russians do not regard as hostile. One is I believe, the former head of your Red Cross in Russia, Raymond Robins. There is an English writer named Arthur Ransome. I have no right to force my names, but I think they are great and quick action is necessary. The world must know what is really happening.

No one needs to be appealed to by warlike missions. One suggestion is that we should have an expeditionary army into the Baltic province; another that we should send armed forces from Odessa and Kiev, joining up with the Ukrainians. So far as Great Britain is concerned, any attempt to transfer further British troops to the war zone, or to send troops to the Baltic, is a waste of money and of our people. We have had more than four and a half years of war and our soldiers do not enlist for the purpose of poisoning Russia. I have no doubt that when our army is demobilized an army could easily be raised in Great Britain, composed of adventurous spirits, who would go anywhere they were sent, and would be to me imperative that we should find out what is happening among these 150,000,000 people.

South-eastern Issue.
Any communication dealing with the peace conference would be incomplete without some allusion to the Balkan situation. There is the important question of securing Rumanian national unity and that equally important question of securing the Hellenic kingdom.

The reunion of the Greek people, particularly the Greeks in the archipelago, the Balkans and Asia Minor. There is that old apple of discord, Macedonia to be dealt with and there are the Adriatic issues, in which Italy, the southern Slavs and the Albanians are all interested.

This Adriatic question is one of the most delicate and thorny which the conference will have to solve. In a view it could be easily solved if the conference had been held at a point, or rather principle, are unflinchingly observed.

Italy's Right to Security.
The first of the Hellenic republics to security from a maritime menace such as she was exposed to by the former Austrian fleet. The second is the right of the Serbians and southern Slavs to unite themselves and include in one state all the territories compactly inhabited by their own kindred; and the third is that the Hellenic republic should be able to trade freely through the principal Adriatic ports. I think the best way to solve these problems is to neutralize the whole of the eastern Adriatic coast so as to free Italy from a maritime menace and to clear the way for proper settlement according to the principles of nationality and of government by the consent of the governed.

Up to the present no program of the conference has been published and its future proceedings are shrouded in mystery. I have endeavored to lift the veil on one or two points, but I can only advise my readers to follow the Philadelphia Public Ledger peace conference service, which is organized here in Paris on a thorough and American basis, and consult their encyclopedia freely.

PEACE CONGRESS TO BE INAUGURATED SATURDAY WITH BEFITTING CEREMONY

Paris, Jan. 16.—The inauguration of the peace congress Saturday will be carried out with ceremonies befitting such an occasion. A detachment of troops will pay honors to the arriving delegates and Stephen Pichon, the French foreign minister, will receive President Wilson at the head of the steps of the foreign ministry and accompany him to the room where the meeting will begin at 3 o'clock sharp.

The plenipotentiaries will sit around a horseshoe table, the middle part of this table being reserved for officers, delegates and Stephen Pichon. The plenipotentiaries will be seated in alphabetical order, as they appear in the Almanach de Gotha.

Paris, Jan. 16.—German submarine U-139 has arrived at Brest a fortnight later than other U-boats turned over to France, owing to its damaged condition. She is the world's largest submarine, being 354 feet long and having a displacement of 2,900 tons. She made only one cruise before the armistice was signed.

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MUSCLE SHOALS TROUBLE
Causes Labor Department to Send Mediator.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The department of labor has sent a commissioner to adjust several disputes between United States nitrate plant No. 2 at Muscle Shoals, Ala., and its employees, it was announced today. Carpenters, plumbers and pipe fitters are on strike, and plasterers, cement masons and structural iron workers have threatened to go out.

DISSENSIONS CASE DOWNFALL OF CABINET

Italian Ministers Resign Because They Cannot Agree On Country's Territorial Claims. Premier Orlando Commissioned to Form New Ministry.

Rome, Jan. 16.—The Italian cabinet resigned today. Premier Orlando has been commissioned to form a new ministry.

The downfall of the Orlando cabinet was brought about by dissension over Italy's territorial claims. The first break came when Leonida Bissolati resigned as minister of public assistance and pensions, early in January. Then came the